VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 883.3

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1868.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Immense Enthusiasm.

[SPECIAL DISPATCRES TO THE DAILY NEWS.] New York, Thursday, July 9-3 P. M .- The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morn ing, when the chairman of the Ohio delegation announced the withdrawal of the name of Mr. Pendleton from the contest.

The nineteenth ballot was then taken, with the following result: Hancock 1354; Hendricks 1074. The rest scattering. Ohio cast her vote for Packer and New York adhered to Hendricks. is here, threatening to use force if necessary, ee voted for Hancock; California for Field, and Missouri for Blair.

On the twentieth ballot Ohio gave Hancock 11 and Chase lost the half vote that he had steadily received from California. Result: Hancock 1421; Hendricks 121; the rest scattering.

On the twenty-first ballot Missouri voted for Hancock, and Tennessee split, giving President Johnson but 5 votes. Massachusetts. gave 4 votes for Chase. At this point several hisses were drowned by tumultuous applause. Besult: Hancock 1854; Hendricks 132; English 19; Chase 4

On the twenty-second ballot Hendricks gained heavily. Ohio declared for Seymour, but Seymour positively, declined the nomina-

Vallandigham rose and insisted that Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his behalf. North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and other States hastily changed their votes for Seymour. Seymour was then formally put in nomination. Delegates all over the hall rose excitedly with cries of "change our vote's The enthusiasm was contagious.

State after State gave in its adhesion to Sevar; the excitement reached the crowd in the street, and salvos of artillery beloved forth the tidings that the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, had been unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presi-

The Conversion then (after a recess of one nour for consultation) proceeded to the nomand on the first ballot the choice of the Convention fell upon the Hon. Francis P. Blair, of

The announcement of the ticket-Seymour and Blair-was received with the wildest en-

When Blair was proposed in the Convention as the nominee for Vice President, Wade pton seconded the nomination in a stirring speech, which was received with the greatest excitement and applause. Cheer after er rolled up when he declare I for Blair. General Hemper, of Virginia, a Confederate offiper; addressed the Convention endorsing Blair. The vote by which he was nominated

The closing of the Convention was one of pleasant character, the officers mingling freely together and pledging each other to work earnestly for the ticket. After General Hampton's speech all the Union Generala present congratulated him. The vote of Tennessee was cast for Blair by Gene ral N. B. Forrest, who made a few remarks, which were received with shouts of applause.

During the recess of the Convention a mass ng was improvised outside, at which, it is estimated, at least ten thousand persons were present. The streets this afternoon are crowded with people generally well pleased with the nominees. The best feeling prevails, and the ticket is considered sure to win in No-

How the News is Received.

BAVANNAE, July 9.—Seymour's nomination gives general catisfaction here.
Aveuera, July 9:—The nomination of Seyres received with enthusiasm. There will be a grand demonstration to-morrow

ATLANTA, GA., July 9.—A grand mass meet-ing of Democrats was held to night in honor of the nomination of Seymour. Powerful speeches were made by Generals Cobb, Toombs and others. The city was illuminated.

BICHMOND, July 9 .- The Conservatives hold a meeting at the theatre on Saturday night to ratify the New York nomination.

Goode, Bocock, Baldwin and others will address

Our European Dispatches. [PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, July 7.—According to details of the latest news from Japan, it appears that the Wikado still retains supreme power. Foreign representatives have had interviews with him, at which they were well received, and negotiations were entered upon for continuing the treaties in force. The Mikado expresses a wish to maintain the best relations with

dary bill and Scotch Reform bill were read for the third time, and the Irish Reform bill was

shal Neil made an eloquent defence of the army and military power of the nation. He declared that in 1867 France would have been unable to perative duties it devolves upon you, must be cope with her neighbors, but now her power performed without qualification, but generally was such that none of them could compete with her.

Our Washington Dispatches. WASHINGTON, July 9 .- IN THE SENATE & resolution of inquiry was introduced, to know how many States had adopted the 14th article, and recommending Seward to report any additional adoptions, which was passed.

The bill funding compound interest notes vas postponed. A discussion showed that there were thirty million dollars of these notes The consideration of the Tax bill was resum-

ed, and an amendment restoring the tax to two dollars on whiskey, was lost by a vote of 14 to 27. An amendment relieving mineral oils from

tax was adopted. The bill was then passed,

Reverdy Johnson delivered his valedictory, and the Senste then adjourned. IN THE HOUSE the business was unimportant and there was no quorum most of the time.

The House afterward adjourned.

Georgia Politics.

Augusta, July 9.—A private dispatch to the Chronicle says that Eullock's dispatch recommends the purging of both Houses of the Legislature. As it stands the Democrats have the majority in the Lower House, and it is prened that the Radicals can only secure work ing majorities by ousting Democrats on the ground of their not having their disabilities emoved by Congress.

Status in Pennsylvania. Porrsville, Pa., July 9 .- There is a strike

among the miners, growing out of the reduc-tion of hours with the corresponding reduction of wages. A body of two hundred are compelling workmen to quit. Governor Geary to secure the contented workmen from moles-

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR SCOTT.

HIS ADDRESS IN FULL.

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY NEWS.)

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER]

COLUMBIA, Thursday, July 9 .-- Governor Scott was inaugurated at 12 o'clock to-day, in he presence of the Senate and House of Reresentatives and a large audience. The oath of cffice was administered to him by Dr. Mackey, the President of the Convention. The new Governor then proceeded to deliver

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: The cirumstances under which we meet makes it peculiarly fitting that we should recognize the and of Divine Providence not only in the great and painful changes of the past, but esnecially in the important events which have remited in the meeting of this General Assembly. On entering upon the duties of my office, it is right that I should state in general terms the principles which will control me in administering the affairs of the State.

It would be affectation not to recognize the peculiar circumstances under which I have been elected Governor, and which must necessarily

Let me say that I have no doubt as to the validity of all the proceedings which have been had under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and that I assume this office after having been elected by a large majority of the votes of the voting population of the State, with the full determination to exercise all the powers belonging to the position with the purpose always of promoting the best interest

But, while I believe that in my election the vill of the majority of the people of South Carolina has found a fuller expres on than ever before in her history, I am, at the same time, aware that an influential minority of her people view the acts which have resulted in the adoption of the constitution under which we embled, and my election to the office of Governor, as in violation of their constitutional rights, and that they, more or less, earnestly and honestly look forward to the time when these, and all other acts done under the authority of the United States Government since the close of the war, shall be declared null and

It is never wise, in any community, for the majority to treat with indifference or unnecessary rigor the opinions and wishes of the minority. In a community like this, where society is being compl-tely revolutionized, and where, as the result of that revolution, soreness and bitterness of feeling necessarily exist among the former ruling class, it is of the very first importance that we who represent the majority of the people shall exercise great moderation and forbearance in all that we do, so that we may disappoint both the hopes and fears of those who have prophesied concerning

ns a different result. For my own part, while I shall, within the the scope of my powers, firmly and consistently carry out the principles of freedom laid down in the constitution, and jealously seek to maintain the rights of the poorest and the humblest citizen of the State, I hope to be able to do this duty in such a manner that large numbers of those who now stand aloof, foresteing only svil to the State, will, as time rolls on, realize that the extension of equal rights to those hitherto deprived of them, instead of injuring the State, produces contentment and peace-conditions precedent to the growth of an intelligent, strong

and prosperous people. Had I not supposed that something could be done in this direction, I never would have dared to accept this trust at the hands of the people.

There is a class of citizens who will, proba bly for many years, be unable to contentedly adapt themselves to the new order of things; but I confidently believe that this class is very small, and that as time passes it will become still smaller and less influential. With the great majority, however, wise laws justly administered will have the effect of reconciling them to the new government, and I have no doubt that in a very short time we may, upon the great essential principles of social order and political freedom, be a happy and united people. Upon you, gentlemen of the General Assembly, will fall a large share of the responsibility which rests uoon us all for the security

You will pardon me, therefore, if I urge upon you the exercise of great care, purity and mode ration in all that you do.

The constitution adopted by the people of the State must be your guide. Whatever imthe constitution is confined to the statement of certain fundamental principles which are left for you and the people to apply, as time and circumstances may demand.

And so long as no man's rights or liberty is imperilled by delay, it is wise in matters of logislation "to make haste slowly."

The wisdom and moderation that character ized the Convention which framed our Constitution, argues favorably as to the future legis-

I pray you to remember, in all of your actions as a legislative body, that you are to care for the wants of the whole people, without regard to class or condition. While nothing should be done in a spirit of revenge, so we should be equally careful to avoid anything which might be construed into servility or concession to unworthy demands.

It is, however, upon the people at large that the heaviest responsibility for the future must rest. Constitutions and laws amount to nothing unless they are sustained by a virtuous and intelligent people. A community composed of people who, on the one side are fractious, fault-finding and suspicious, and on the other, credulous and indifferent, cannot expect to enjoy either peace or prosperity.

The Congress of the United States has done all it can do for us by legislation. It has enabled us to form and adopt a constitution which ecures to all men equal rights; and to organize a government under that constitution. We must do the rest ourselves. By wisdom, forbearance one with another, sobriety, industry, and education, we may build up a State worthy of the great nation of which we now form an indissoluble part, and fruitful of all blessings to ourselves and posterity.

From this place I venture to ask the people of South Carolina of all cla-ses and conditions to devote themselves earnestly to the promotion of good will and harmony. So far as is possible and consistent with duty, let us forget the past, and looking only to the present and the future, strive, with cheerfulness and honesty of purpose, to make ourselves worthy recipients of the blessings which will surely flow from a free government.

When the Governor had concluded, his acceasion to office was honored by the military anthornties with a State salute of nineteen guns, and the town bell was rung to celebrate

Ex-Governor Orr accompanied Gov. Scott during the ceremonies of the inauguration. In the Senate to-day Governor Scott's mes

sage was read and ordered to be printed. [The message is given in full in the supplement of to-day's issue.] J. J. Wright (colored), introduced a resolu

tion providing that the General Assembly should memorialize Congress to remove all disabilities now attaching, under existing laws, to citizens of the State. A bill reorganizing the County Courts and

validating the laws of the provisional government received its first reading. Adjourned. In the House, the question of privilege with regard to the seats of the contested districts was settled by a vote of eighty-four to twentyseven in favor of allowing the seats to be occupied by the persons holding Genral Canba's certificates of election. The colored element of the House showed itself especially temperate in this matter.

The Constitutional Amendment was then ratified; yeas 108, nays 10-the Democrats only voting in the negative. A. J. Ransier and Renben Tomlinson voted in favor of a protest against the disabling clause. A committee was appointed to select another

hall for the use of the House. An unsuccessful effort was made to ad-

The supporters of Dr. Mackey for the senatorship, evince the most bitter antagonism towards Governor Scott. The latter, it is understood, supports Sawyer.

INTERESTING DETAILS BY MAIL. FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 8 .- The Legislature to-day accomplished nothing. The Senate showed a little party chicanery by attempting to hold men who dared to differ with the majority responsible on a charge of perjury for voting against the Constitutional Amendment. The House lost itself in a maze of parliamentary cobwebs, which neither Cushing's Manual, nor F. J. Moses, Jr., could unravel. The attempt made to prevent the Anderson delegation from taking their seats was bold and determined, but it failed, and, in failing, showed emphatically that Dr. Mackey, who was on or near the floor, has not the same strong hold upon the judgments of men which enabled him to control the Convention. I hear that he considers his chances for the United States senatorship very much diminished, some of his hencher men baving either gone to the other side or proclaimed a strict neutrality. The inauguration of Governor Scott will take

place to-morrow, at twelve M. The inaugural is a mild and conservative paper-well prepared, and calculated to pro-

duce good results. All the officers of the late State government have waited upon him, paid their respects, and offered such generous assistance that the new Governor must have been agreeably disappointed in the character of his reception.

I hear that a movement is already on foot to extend the Blue Ridge Railroad through Edgefield, and that the Ashley Railroad Company contemplate bui'ding a short line which will add greatly to the commercial advantages of

Charleston. The new Governor is evidently a progressive man-practical, full of energy, and is determined to rear a monument to his administration that will endure.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY, JULY 8. BENATE.

Mr. Hoyt submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire and report, whether the senators who voted vesterday against the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, did not violate their oatlis

what action should be taken in the premises.
The resolution was not seconded.
B. F. Randolph, from the committee to inquire into the locality and accessibility of the State Library, reported that it was conveniently located and was accessible to the Senate.
Mr. Foeter, senator from Spartanburg, was qualified and took his seat.
A resolution was adopted empowering the President to invite State officers and distinguished resource to seate on the floor.

gnished persons to seats on the floor.

Mr. Corbin, having called Mr. Whittemore to the chair, gave notice of his intention to in-troduce a bill for the organization of County R. H. Cain submitted the resolution previ-

ously offered by Mr. Hoyt, to inquire into the conduct of senators who voted against the Constitutional amendment, which was seconded On motion of J. J. Wright, the resolution was laid on the table.
On motion of R. H. Cain, the President was directed to ascertain whether the State Solicitors are required to attend the meetings of the General Assembly.

The chair announced the following standing

committees:
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE—Senators Dixon,
Owens, Hayes, Wimbush and Rogers.
ON MILITARY AFFAIRS—Senators Wright,
Whittemore, Maxwell, Montgomery, Swaile.
PUBLIC LANDS—Senators Rutland, Jillson,
Allen, Owens and Rogers.
CLAIMS—Senators Hayes, Montgomery, Sims,

Nash and Dixon. JUDICLARY—Senators Corbin, Butland, Leslie, Montgomery and Wright. FINANCE—Senators Whittemore, Rose, Rainey,

Donaldson and Coghlan.

PRINTING—Senators Cain, Leslie, Allen and

Buck.
EDUCATION—Senators Jillson, Whittemore, Sims, Hayne and Nash.
CONTINGENT EXPENSES AND ACCOUNTS—Senators Leslie, Allen and Nash.
ON ELECTIONS—Senators Rose, Wright, Buck,

On Electrons—Senators Rose, Wright, Buck,
Hoyt and Owens.
RAILBOADS—Senators Leslie, Rose, Hoyt,
Allen and Swaile.
ENGROSSED ACTS—Senators Randolph, Jillson
and Donaldson.
LEGISLATIVE LIBBARY—Senators Hayne,
Sims, Wright and Beiman.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Senators Dixon, Buck

ON RETRENCHMENT-Senators Coghlan, Rai-

ney and Reid.

Mr. Corbin gave notice of his intention to introduce an act validating the acts of the provisional government of South Carolina.

B. F. Randolph submitted a joint resolution that all offices held by persons disfranchised by the fourteenth article of the constitution be declared vacant, and that the Governor be submitted to fill such vacancies until elections. be declared vacant, and that the Governor be authorized to fill such vacancies until elections shall be ordered. On motion of Mr. Wright, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Corbin, the communication of Ex-Governor Orr was referred to the appropriate committees having charge of the subjects of which it treats.

O 1 motion of Mr. Arnim, a committee of five was appointed to frame rules for the government of the Senate.

ment of the Senate.

R. H. Cain submitted a motion to inquire whether a more convenient place could not be provided for the meetings of the General As-sembly, which was laid on the table. The Sen-

ate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COLUMBIA, July 8.—The House was called to order at 12 M. James W. Hayne, of Barnwell, requested to act as Secretary pro tem.

Mr. J. B. Dennis reported that the committee appointed for the purpose had waited upon the Senate and notified that body that the House was ready for business.

Mr. Neagle offered the following:

Mr. Neagle chered the following:
Resolved, That when the House adjourn it
adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow;
that the inauguration of his Excellency Governor R. K. Scott take place at 12 Mr., and that
a committee of five be appointed to make suit-

a committee of five be appointed to make suitable arrangements therefor.

The Speaker appointed as committee Messrs.
Neagle, Smiley, Miller, Zeziel and Smith.
W. J. Whipper rose to a question of privilege. He held in his hand the certificates of lege. He held in his hand the certificates of the election of John Wilson and John E. Moore, elected from the County of Anderson, but not yet admitted to their seats. He deeired to call the attention of the House to the fact that these gentlemen were as much en-titled to their seats as any member on the titled to their seats as any member on the floor; their certificates were precisely the same as his own and others, and until evidence to the contrary was elicited, of which none had been offered, they were in fact, members of this body. Whatever might be their political sentiments, or however much they differed with the views entertained by the majority, justice demanded that they should have their places on the floor. Not to admit them was to establish a dangerous precedent, and to keep the gentlemen in waiting outside, while the matter was undergoing the investigation of a Committee on Privileges and Elections, which might not report for several weeks, was to perpetuate a wrong for which no excuse existed. Indeed, it was a question whether any election in the House, under the circumstances, would not be illegal. not be illegal.

R. C. DeLarge moved that the credent als nd protest be referred to the Committee on

Elections.

W. J. Whipper moved that the two members from Anderson be allowed the privilege of the floor.

A. J. Ransier said if an error had been

committed by the previous action of the House he would gladly rectify it, but it ought to be done independently of the efforts of the gentleman from Beaufort, and by a commit-

B. A. Bozeman, of Charleston, contended that the gentlemen from Anderson bad as much right to the floor as himself, and any one could question his presence on the floor with as much propriety as to refuse to admit

W. J. Whipper withdrew his motion. [It now became evident that the admission of the two members from Anderson was to be made a test of the strength of the several parties to the senatorial election on the floor, namely the Sawyerites, Mackeyites and Frenchmen. Every dodge known to the par-liamentarian, all sorts of quibbles, points of order, and motions were made, until the speaker, House and spectators were lost in a muddle. And they did not get out of it up to the hour of adjournment. Without being able to assign any reasons for it, in fact agreeing with their opponents that the gentlemen ought to be admitted, the Mackeyites fought with all the strength of desperation to have the subject buried in a committee and the two members in question prevented from participating in the approaching senatorial election. De Large and Ransier were the spokesmen of the Mackey party, but Randolph, Whipper and Jencks threw them on every "round," notwithstanding the efforts of the speaker were clearly in sympathy with the other side. Three hours were consumed in this sort of babtering. when just as Elliot (who with Whipper is sharing in the leadership of the House) was preparing a resolution that would cut the Gordian knot, the hour of three arrived, which under the adopted rules required an adjournment: consequently the question again comes up to-morrow.]

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM—READING OF THE RESOLUTIONS HOW THEY WERE RECEIVED.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in noticing the scene in the Convention when the platform was adopted, says The Committee on Resolutions announced their readiness to report, and the reading of the resolves was begun amid the most intens

the resolves was begun amid the most intense interest in all quarters.

Mr. Murphy, of New York, read the resolutions. The first resolve, in reference to the rights of the States, with its preamble, had a real Jackson ring, and was ratified by found applause. Part of the second resolve inclines to a general amnesty, and was received with even a more cordial attestation; but when the third (greenback) resolution was read, the long, earnest, enthusiastic applause of the entire Convention and audience proved to the simulest vention and audience proved to the simplest observer that an issue living, vital and broad had been reached. The true keynote to the popular heart had been struck. The doctrine of this resolution and its adjuncts would carry New York to-d., by one hundred thousand ma-

when these thunders of applause had ceased, the fourth resolve, in favor of equal taxa-tion, was read with equally general applause. The fifth resolution, declaring the demanding of currency for the p ducer, soldier, laborer, the people, and the boundelder, was read amid such enthusiasm as I have never seen surpasssuch enthusiasm as I hav never seen surpassed. The sixth, seventh and eighth resolutions were applauded, especially the one touching the rights of naturalized citizens. Then followed the resolve denouncing the Radic al party, which was most happily worded; the most telling points were at once roted and appreciated; the compliment to the Chief Justice was loudly applauded, and the denunciation of the Reconstruction at the revolutionary and void draw forth such appleause that a halt again became necessary. The recognition of the debt due to the soldiers and sailors of the reputitie was seized upon for cordial charing. republic was seized upon for cordial cheering, and the plank in favor of the actual settlers of the public domain also took well. The resolution thanking President Johnson got loud and long applause all over the vest chamber, and at the close, when the right (hand of fellowship was

held out to every Conservative who will cooperate in restoring the Constitution and
Union, without regard to antecedents, the
whole Convention rose to their feet, with the
wildest enthusiaem, as one man, for several
minutes. It was truly a good time already
come. A shrewd Radical turned to me and
said they have done it, they have hit the nail
sight on the head and explaint explaint on the shade and explaint explaints. It is there no covert repudiation in this? [Aplease 1 Again they have say foreign immigration. minutes. It was truly a good time already come. A shrewd Radical turned to me and said they have done it, they have hit the nail right on the head; and anybody could see at once that the platform embodied the deepest and broadest yearnings of the popular heart, and that it would are a the control like the said.

and that it would sweep the country like a tor-nado. It was in itself an anticipation of victory.

The platform of to-day has sealed the fate of Radicalism, and marked the line in which the Government will be administered after the 4th of March next.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S RELUCTANCE TO ACCEPT THE NOMINATION.

The following are the words used by Gov. Seymour, declining the nomination, during the fourth ballot, in the Convention :

I trust I may be permitted now to make I trust I may be permitted now to make a single remark. Very much to my surprise my name has been mentioned. I must not be nominated by this Convention, as I could not accept its nomination if tendered, which I do not expect. My own inclinations prompted me to decline it at the outset. My honor compels me to do so now. Now, while I am gratified for any expression of kindness, it must be distinctly understood that it is impossible, consistently with my position, to allow my name to be mentioned in this Convention against my inclination.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE NOMINEE. The following sketch of the personal appearance of Governor Seymour, as he took the chair of the Convention, will be read with pecoliar interest:

The temporary chairman of the Convention, Henry L. Randall, has just retired from the seat behind the tribune, and a man wearing a dress-cost, with his head bare, advances up the main aisle of the hall, amid a tremendous the main aiele of the hall, amid a tremendous storm of cheers, arm-in-arm with Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. This man is Horatio Seymour, twice Governor of the State of New York, and to-day ranking as perhaps the ablest man in the Democratic party. Ascending the platform he looks around for a moment, and as he stands now we will bring out his

and as he stands now we will bring out his salient points as they appear to us. Seymour is dressed in the old style shad-belly coat, which is buttoned across his chest, leaving ing open a diamond-shaped portion of irreproachable white linen and a very neatly arranged black neck-tie of moderate dimensions. The head is well shaped, and set gracefully back on a firm pair of shoulders, and the lower part of the face, below the eyes, is almost a perfect oval. The eves are of a brilliant brown color, and shine like diamonds beneath a firmly balanced forehead, which is bald—the baldness extending back as far as the back part of the skull. The mouth is pleasant and mobile, and, when Seymour smiles at you, the feeling produced is a genial one.

This is a cultured man, a man of free tastes and high purposes, a man of elegant diction and also of powerful analysis. The skin of the face is sallow, and a thin seam of white whiskers encircles the throat under the chin. Why

and also of powerful analysis. The sain of the face is sallow, and a thin seam of white whiskers encircles the throat under the chin. Why is it that all men of mind or mark in the world's struggles have this peculiar sallow skin. It has always been an accompaniment, if not an indicator of genius. The Cæsars, Napoleon, Frederick, Tully, Turenne, Disraeli, Henry Clay, Webster, and many others of similar celebrity, have had, or have sallow skins. The dress of Seymour is in perfect accordance with good taste, for Horatio Seymour is a gentleman, first, last, and all the time. When he makes a gesture, it is dignified, and yet graceful. His voice, slightly impaired yesterday-by a bad cold, is correct in its intonations, full, and, when approaching a climax, resonant. The-hands, when lifted in air, are white like a womau's, and the fingers slenderly shaped. When speaking, all eyes and ears are turned his way, and his influence on a large body of men is magnetic and thorough. His long and steadand his influence on a large body of men is magnetic and thorough. His long and stead-fast adherence to Democratic principles, his ersistence in the right, through good and ill persistence in the right, through good and ill report, has made the name of Horatio Seymour a dear one to all Democrate. To the humblest man in the party he is courteous, polite, and kind in his manner. His knowledge of partiamentary law is full. His manner of recognizing a delegate on the floor is all that could be desired; and no man in the house ever looks at him for five mirutes without feeling that he is worthy of being the chairman of the Convention.

the honor conferred he said: It is not a mere party triumph we seek. It is not a mere party triumph we seek. We are trying to save our country from the dangers which overhang it. We wish to lift off the perplexities and the shackles, (which, in the shape of bad laws and crushing taxation, now paralyzes the business and labor of our land. [Loud cheers.] We hope, too, that we can give order, prosperity and happiness to those sections of our country which suffer so deeply to-day in their homes, and in all the fields of their industry, from the unhappy events of the last eight verify. I frink actions will show will show last eight years. I trust actions will show that we are governed by earnest purposes to help all classes of our citizens. Avoiding harsh invective against men, we should keep the public mind fixed upon the questions which must now be met and solved. [Cheers.] Let us leave the past to the calm judgment of the future, and confront the perils of the day. [Cheers.] We are forced to meet the assertions in the resolutions put forth by the late Republican Convention. I aver there is not in this body one man who has it in his heart to excite so much of angry feeling against the Republican party as must be stirred up in the minds of those who read these declarations in the light of recent events, and in view of the condition of our country. In the first place, they conlast eight years. I trust actions will show of recent events, and in view of the condition of our country. In the first place, they con-gratulate the perplexed man of business, the burdened taxpayer, the laborer, whose hours of toil are lengthened out by the growing cost

of toil are lengthened out by the growing cost of the necessaries of life, upon the success of that reconstruction policy which has brought all these trials upon them by the cost of its military despotlem and the corruption of its bureau agencies.

In one resolution they denounced all forms of reproduction as a national crime. Then, why In one resolution they denounced all forms of repudiation as a national crime. Then, why did they put upon the statute-books of the nation the laws which invite the citizens who borrow coin to force their creditors to take debased paper, and thus wrong him out of a large share of his claim, in violation of the most solemn compact? [Loud cheering.] If repudiation is a national crime, it is a crime to juvite white country thus to repudiation to the control of the country that are repudiations of the country that the repudiation is a national crime, it is a crime to invite the country that the repudiation is a national crime, it is a crime to invite the country that is considered. tion is a national crime, it is a crime to invite all the citizens of this country thus to repudi-ate their individual promises. [Applause.] Was it not a crime to force the creditors of this and other Slates to take a currency at times worth no more than forty cents on the dollar, in repayment for the sterling coin they gave to build roads and canels, which yield such ample returns of wealth and prosperity? [Ap Again, they say it is due to the laborers of

the nation that taxation should be equalized; then why did they make taxation unequal? Beyond the injustice of making one class of citizens pay for another the shares of the costs of schools, of roads and of the local laws which protected their lives and property, it was an unwise and burtful thing. [Cheers.] It sunk the credit of the country as unusual terms, always hurtful to the credit of the borrower, always hurtful to the credit of the borrower do. They also declare the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to improve our credit, that capitalists will seek to Ioan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial, total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected. Then why have they used full \$500,000 of the taxes drawn from the people of this country to uphold a despotic military authority and to crush out the life of the States, when if this money had been used to credit, that capitalists will seek to loan us tary authority and to the most the States, when if this money had been used to pay our debts, capitalists would now seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest? But for this covert repudiation our national credit would not be tainted in the markets of the world. [Applause.] Again, they declare of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of th laws are obligations never dead are the wards of the people—a sacred trust bequeathed to the nation's care. How with have these sacred trusts been performed? They pay to the married man, to the widow or heavily. The widows and orphans of the gallan

fight to expect. [Loud cheering.]

Is there no covert repudiation in this? [Applause.] Again, they say foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources and increase of power to this republic—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy. Is this foreign immigration fostered by a policy which, in cruel mockery of laws just passed, declares eight hours to be a legal day's labor? But the cost of government and of swarms of officials so swells the cost of living that men must toil off to meet these exactions. [Cheers.]

The time was when we could not only invite Europeans to share with us the material blessings of our great country, but, more than that, we could tell those who fled from oppression that we lived under a government of laws administered by the judiciary, which kept the bayonet—and the sword in due subordination. [Cheers.] We could point to a written constitution which not only marked out the powers of government, but with anxious care secured to the humblest man the rights of property, of person and of conscience. Is immigration encouraged by trampling that constitution in the dust, treating it with contempt, shackling the judiciary, insulting the Executive, and giving all the world to understand that the great guaranties of political and social rights are destroyed? [Great applause.] But the crowning indictment against the follies and crimes of those in power is in these words:

"That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hall with gladness every

"That we recognize the great principles and down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort towards making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil."

If within the limits of ten States of this Union an American citizen, stung by a sense of his wrongs, should publicly and truthfully denounce the men in power, because in the very language of this Declaration of Independence they have elected a multitude of new offices and sent hither a swarm of officers to harase our people and eat out their substance, he would, in all human probability, be dragged to a prison; or if, in the indignant language of our fathers, he should exclaim, "They have affected to render the military independent of, or superior to, the civil power; they have abolished there an arbitrary government," for the offence of asserting these principles he would the dead exclaim, and the still the still and structured by a military tribmal. ed the free system of English laws and established there an arbitrary government," for the offence of asserting these principles he would be tried and punished by a military tribunal.

Having declared that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be made a "living reality on every inch of American soil," they put in nomination a military chieftain who stands at the head of that system of despotism that crushed beneath its feet the greatest principles of the Declaration of Independence. [Cheers.] To-day, in some of the States, it is held by military orders to be a crime to speak out the indignation and contempt which burn within the bosom of patrictic men. If to-morrow a military order should be put forth in that State where the ashes of Washington are entombed that it should be an offence to declare that the military should ever be subordinate to the civil authority, to speak out the sentiment that it was a disgrace to our country to let hordes of officials eat up the sustenance of the people, he who uttered these words could be dragged to prison from the very grave where lie the remains of the author of the Declaration of Independence. [Loud cheers.]

of the Decirtation of Independence: [Loud cheers.]

From this outrage there could be no appeal to the courts, and the Republican candidate for the Presidency has accepted a position which makes the rights, and liberties of a large share of our people dependent upon his will. [Applause.] In view of these things, can there be one man in this Convention who can let a personal ambition, a passion, a prejudice, turn him asside one hair's breadth in his efforts to wise off the wrongs and outrages that disgrace him aside one hair's breadth in his efforts to wipe off the wrongs and outrages that disgrace our country? [Cheers.] 'Can there be one man whose heart is so dead to all that is great and noble in patriotism, that he will not gladly sacrifice all other things for the sake of his country—its liberties and its greatness? Can we suffer by prejudices growing out of past differences of opinion to hinder us uniting now with all who will act with us to save our country. [Cheers.] We meet to-day to see what measures can be taken to avert the dangers which threaten our country, and to relieve it from the toils and burthens resulting from bad government and unwise counsels. ment and unwise counsels.

I thank God that the strife of arms has ceased THE VIEWS OF THE DEMODRATIC CANDIDATE ON NATIONAL ISSUES.

We give, as matter of especial interest at this time, the more important passages of Gov.

It is among the happiest omens which inspirit us now that these who fought bravely in our late civil war are foremost in their de-Seymour's speech on assuming the Presidency of the Convention. After returning thanks for the bear conferred he said:

The passions of hate and malice may linger in meaner breasts, but we find ourselves upheld meaner breasts, but we find ourselves upheld in our generous purposes by those who showed true courage and manhood on the fields of battle. [Cheers.] In the spirit, then, of George Washington, and of the patriots of the revolution, let us take the steps to reinaugurate our government—to start it once again on its course to greatness and prosperity. [Loud cheers.] May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purposes, to give every State of our Union the blessings of peace, good order, and fraternal affection.

Mr. Seymour closed amid great cheering.

Mr. Seymour closed amid great cheering. CTEMS OF STATE NEWS.

—A "Farmer's Association" is to be formed in Anderson District at the suggestion of the

-A negro was struck by lightning and bad-injured, in Fairfield District, on Sunday

—Mr. J. Waddy Thomson died at his planta-tion on Broad River, in York District, on Sun-day night last, in about the forty-eighth year of his age.

-Tax Collector Moore, of Anderson District,

has no de his returns for the year, amounting to \$10,585 41, of which just one dollar and ninety-nine cents was paid by negroes. -The Anderson Intelligencer says :

effort is being made to establish a Catholic Church in this village. Rev. Father O'Connell is now here, and it is said that if a lot be donated, a handsome church will be built." -A Democratic club has been formed at Le-

A Democratic cito has been formed at Lebanon Academy, Anderson District, with the following officers: President, William M. Rampley; vice-presidents, R. M. Morris and T. L. Reid; secretary, J. W. Eskew. -The Columbia Phœnix says: "An order has been issued by General Canby, removing his recent appointee, Colonel Guenther, and substituting C. H. Baldwin, Esq. Mr. Baldwin is a thorough business man, and will, doubtless, fill the office to the satisfaction of

the citizens, although his time will be short. The Newberry Herald says: The weather continues sultry and dry-superlatively so. For six or seven weeks our district has not been blessed with a general rain; and the young corn wilts under the scorching rays of an almost torrid sun. In some sections around in the torrid sun. In some sect torrid sun. In some sections around in the circle, the planters have enjoyed good seasons; but here, in the focus, it does not rain: it is an arid waste. Fears are felt by many that the present year will be a dry year, and similar to that of '45. We can only hope and trust not. Our poor section needs a full harvest.

-Sale day at Anderson is thus noticed by the —Sale day at Anderson is thus noticed by the Intelligencer: "A goodly attendance of people on Monday last in honor of the monthly sales; everybody dull and quiet; nothing new, novel or interesting from the country, beyond the cheering fact that partial rains visited some portions of the district on Sunday; folks not wholly discouraged yet, though the drought is now alarming in many sections. Sheriff McGukin sold five lots in the town of Belton for the aggregate sum of \$211. Revenue officers sold fifteen or twenty gallons of mean whiskey for \$20 5 and \$2 10 per gall n. tor \$2 05 and \$2 10 per gall n. -The Anderson Intelligencer says

fine flour mills of Joseph Cox, on Saluda River, were consumed by fire on last Friday morn-ing. He had not long since overhauled and ing. He had not long since overhaused and refitted it, with new cloths and stones, and otherwise enhanced its value. His loss is esti-mated at from \$1200 to \$2009. All the facts go mated at from \$1200 to \$2009. For the property of the pr mated at from \$1200 to \$2009. All the facts go to prove that it was deliberately fired by an incendiary. There had been no fire in or about the mill during the week. The doors were found open, and it was discovered that the fire had been communicated to the third story of the house first. No discovery pointing to the incendiary has yet been made, nor has suspicion attached to approve. Here, the room time Upon the poor tamcion attached to any one. ilies whom the squire so generously supplied with bread, the burning of the null will fall

THE REPORTED LETTER OF MR. CHASE TO MR. CISCO.—It was positively asserted on Thursday by a Louisville paper that Mr. Chase had written a letter to Mr. John J. Cisco, of this city, promising unreservedly to support the nominee of the Democratic party. The report was generally copied by the press, and we took occasion on Friday to say that we did not believe it. We are informed by Mr. Cisco that he has received no such letter from Mr. Chase New York Post.

EIGHTEEN CENTS A:WEEK

THE MOST PERFECT IBON TONIC.—HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.—A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisays bark and pyro-phosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron phosphorous and calisays, without ties of iron phosphorous and callasty, whatte any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients re-covering from fever, or other sickness, it can-not be surpassed. It is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prepared by Hege-man & Co., New York, and sold by all respect-able druggists in the United States.

Shipping.

VESSELS WANTED FOR COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA FORTS Highest rates and dispatch guar-anteed by RISLEY & CREIGHTON, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay

YACHT MAGGIE MITCHELL. THIS FAVORITE YACHT, HAVING been thoroughly refitted for pleasure parties, is now ready for engagements by spplication to the captain on board, or to BLACK & JOHNSTON, April 7 tuthsemos Agents.

FOR NEW YOLK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY. THE STEAMSHIP MONTEREY,
Captain C. RIDER, will leave Vanderhorst's Whart, on Wednesdey,
July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.
RAVENEL & OO., Agents.

FOR NEW YORK THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAM STEAM

iat time.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO. JAMES ADGER & CO.,

Agent's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stairs).

Agenthe Steamship CHARLESTON, will follow on

Saturday, July 18.

July 6

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN LINE, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mails, consisting of the following steamers: CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
OITY OF BOSTON
alternate Monda

CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BOSTON
Sailing every Saturday and every alternate Monday,
at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 46 North River, New York.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEALERS SAILING EVENY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.
1st Cabin to London...105
1st Cabin to Paris...116
1st Cabin to Paris...16
2serage to Dandon...35
1st Cabin to Paris...16
2serage to Indon...36
1st Cabin to Paris...16
2serage 50: payable in U.S. currency.
Rates of passage from New York to Halifax; Cabin.
20, Steerage, \$10; payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamourg,
Bremen, &c., st moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown,
40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's
offices.
JOHN G, DALE, Agent,
Suc. 15 Broadway, New York.
June 4

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. STEAM BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND BREMEN. Via Southampton.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD,

Prices of passage payant in good, of the lent.

They touch at Southampton both going and returning. These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed. An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel. All letters must pass through the Postoffice. No bills of lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleated at the Cuatomhouse.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A SCHUMAOHER & CO.,

No. 9 South Charles-street, Baltimore.

Or to

MORDECAL & CO., Agents,
East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

April 20

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPYR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE-DUCED RATES!

STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon, of the let, 9th, 16th and 24th of every month (except when these dates rail on Sunday, then the Saturday proceding).

Departure of let and 24th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of let touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamship JAPAN leaves San Francisco, for China and Japan, August 3.

So California steamers touch at Havana, but to direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and stendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TIGKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14

1yr

F. R. BABY, Agent. FOR WRIGHT'S BLUFF BUCKINGHAM POINT, AND ALL INTERMEDI ATE LANDINGS ON THE SANTEE RIVER. THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER
MARION, Captain J. T. POSTER, is
now receiving Freight and will leave To-Morrow
Night, 10th instant.

JOHN FERGUSON, [ONE TRIP A WEEK.]

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE. VIA BEAUFOR C. HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON

STEAMER FANNIE. Capt. FERN PECK.
ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAME
Will leave Charleston ever
Morning, at 6 o'clock, and Savannah every
Morning, at 6 o'clock.
For Freight or passage, apply to
JUHN FERGUSON.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, SAVANNAH, ST. MARY'S FERNANDINA JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE STEAMER DICTATOR,
THE STEAMER DICTATOR,
Captain CHARLES WILLEY, Will
leeve Charleston every Tuesday Night at 9 o'clock,
and Savaunah every Wednesday Afternom, at 3
o'clock, for the above places. Returning will leave
Savaunah for Charleston every Saturday Morning,

8 o'clock. All goods not removed by sunset will be stored at

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

WILLIAM HUNT HAS RESUMED HIS OLD BU-INESS at No. 42 MARKETSTREET, north side, where he is prepared to receive and forward all inds of VEGSTABLES and FRUITS on consign-nent. Liberal advances will be made if desired, tonsignments for the New York, Philadelphia, Ba'ti-nere and Washington Markets will meet with prompt themion.

attention.
Frum his long experience in this business he feel's confident of affording satisfaction to his customers. For those preserving to sell their pr ducts here the highest market prices will be obtained. Vagetables and all kinds of Country Produce will be retailed at wholestle prices.

Imo June 27

In the House of Lords, to-night, the Bounof the future.

PARIS, July 7 .- In the Corps Legislatif, Mar-